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Farm . Home . School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



A Workable Plan for Attaining Ideals

The first step in working toward an ideal is to think it out clearly. We need to distinguish ends from means. Say we've decided on conservation farming; we may consider that our end, but for most people it's but a means. Our object in deciding to undertake this type of farming is more likely to be a better way of living for ourselves and those that come after us; and we believe that this way of living depends on certain things including community development, efficient production, improved marketing and conservation of resources.

So conservation of soil and water is a means to our end — but only one of several means, all of which must be used. To succeed in reaching our goal we must consider all our ends and means, separately and in relation to each other. They must be compatible, so that they won't conflict and spoil all our plans. They must be flexible enough to take advantage of special circumstances. And they must be broken down into easy stages, so that we can see our progress, year by year. This enables us to confirm our course, and encourages us to work even harder.

Let's compare this with making a trip from Montreal to Vancouver. We must first decide that we really want to go to Vancouver, rather than do any of thousands of other things. Then we must form some plan for the trip. There are many possible methods of transport — by boat through the Panama Canal, by railway, by automobile, by bicycle, by horseback. It can be done in one stage, or we can take it in easy stages, working our way as we go.

We also have a choice of a vast network of routes, through Canada and the United States. Which route and which method of transport we choose may depend on many things, including how soon we want to get there, what else we want to do en route and how

much we are willing or able to pay. Each of these things must be thought out, separately and in relation to the others, with a background of fact including miles, days and dollars.

Even if we have very little money, we may be able to work out a program by which we can work our way to Vancouver, and enjoy every stage of the trip. This has been done a good many times before now.

The process, then, in working toward ideals, is to plan our approach and keep the plan, in all its aspects, constantly in the back of our minds. The broad means, such as conservation farming, must be broken down into parts that we can readily handle year by year. Soil testing is one such step. Working of pastures into rotations is another series of steps. Woodlot management is still another. Improved farm layout and better drainage are two more.

Broken down in this way, conservation becomes much more understandable and approachable. We can get information on each of its aspects, decide what we can do about it, and set up a plan of operations. Once we have started putting this plan into effect, we'll probably find some changes that need to be made. Well, there's no law against improving a plan; but unless we have one we can't improve it.

Given this approach and a reasonable life span, there's no reason why any farmer should not be able to succeed in at least one part of his ideal — building up a better farm. And if he relates this constantly to other parts of his program he'll probably succeed very well in building up a better way of living for himself and those who will come after him.

Our Cover Picture

The harvest field we use as a cover photo this month is in England, at Mount Barton in Devon. The photograph was furnished by the British Government.

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Gaspé Go-Getter

by J. S. Cram

Sometimes isolation has advantages. King Suddard is far from being an isolationist; but he sees good possibilities for farming in Gaspé. In fact, he believes in it so much he's actually doing it, out near the tip of the peninsula.

GASPÉ County is not very highly developed agriculturally. This is not entirely due to its northerly latitude actually, it's not as far north as any part of Canada west of Ontario. But the nature of the country, with range after range of mountains and a great deal of rocky, infertile soil, discourages farming in most sections. The late season, caused by the icebergs coming down through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adds to the drawbacks. A man-made difficulty has further increased the difficulty of making a living from the soil; in the original settlement land was doled out in 10 acre plots, to be worked as a supplement to lumbering and fishing. With increased population many of the blocks have been broken down into plots containing from one to five acres — much too small to be worked economically.

Another reason that's often given for the lack of interest in farming is the distance from big markets. But that argument is scarcely valid, as Gaspé has to import most of its meat, eggs and grain from other parts of Canada. As a result, Gaspésians have to pay relatively high prices for these products — the price that could be secured on other markets plus the cost of transport to Gaspé. So the local farmer, who has no freight involved in his costs, can secure a better net return for all he can produce than farmers in many other parts of Canada.

A few people have seen the possibilities, and are trying to do something with them. Instead of confining their "farming" operations to keeping one or two cows and a few hens, and growing some vegetables as a supplement to income from fishing or lumbering, they're making farming their major operation.

One of the bigger farmers is Kingsley Suddard — generally known as "King" — who operates at Haldimand



King Suddard is building up an Ayrshire herd.

West, eight miles south of Gaspé on the main road around the peninsula. Compared with the usual holding, his total of 108 acres seems huge; and the land is well drained sandy loam, an old river bottom. Forty acres are woodlot, with a quarter of an acre each devoted to garden and orchard, 12 acres in rough pasture and 56 in rotation. This rotation consists of a couple of years in grain or roots and several years in hay.

"And some people say clover won't do well here", King told me as he pointed to a lush meadow.

Each year he grows about 7 acres of Banner oats and 2 acres of Garnet wheat. With the second grain crop he seeds about 18 pounds of a mixture containing timothy, red clover and alsike. The time of harvest is around the first of August. This may seem very late to farmers in other sections of the country; but many farmers in the Gaspé do not finish haying until late in August.

One of King's big ambitions is to build up a fine herd of Ayrshires. He now has 13 head, six of them purebred, and all T.B.-tested. They include seven cows in milk, two heifers and three steers being fed for beef, as well as a yearling bull which he brought all the way from the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Suddard keeps a couple of Yorkshire sows and raises a lot of young pigs, which find ready sale around Gaspé. He has a flock of 65 Light Sussex birds, which should help a little to cut down the imports of eggs into Gaspé. A sideline is a couple of rabbits which periodically swell the rabbit population of the countryside. And a team of horses round out the Suddard livestock and manage to

do all the farm work without losing their sleek, well-fed appearance.

Defying the idea that Gaspé is a sub-Arctic country, King has planted some fruit trees. He now has five apple trees and five plums; and if they do well he will increase the size of his orchard.



Students from the Gaspé short course get some practice in cattle judging on the Suddard farm.

All the farm products — milk, beef, pork, eggs, poultry meat and surplus vegetables — find ready sale around Gaspé. Mr. Suddard has a retail milk route, and his customers provide a good market for the other products he has for sale from time to time. To bolster his income and keep him busy he also has a rural mail delivery route.

He's a man who likes to mix with other people, who is willing to carry his share of public service. A member of the Gaspé School Board, he is also president of the Douglas West Farmers' Club which, for the last two years, has co-sponsored the Gaspé Short Course. This club, which works for agricultural improvement in the area, supports the Gaspé fair and the work of the county agronomer, Zenon Belanger.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Suddard the family includes two boys — Hugh, who is now in the navy, and Kendall, who is attending high school in Gaspé.

King Suddard is an ambitious man, and it will be a long time before he has everything around the farm just the way he wants it. But he intends to keep on making improvements just as fast as he can. And while stepping up his own operations, he will undoubtedly show many other Gaspésians the road to better farming.

IT'S CHEAPER TO PAINT than REPAIR

*And the Farmer who paints knows
that regular painting is the key to good farming*



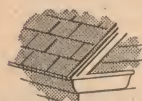
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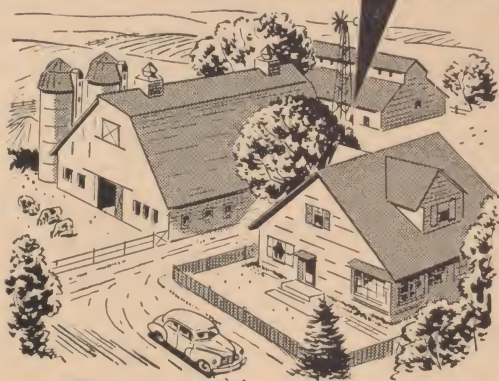
SIDING JOINTS

Electricity — tractors and automobiles have taken a lot of drudgery out of farming — modern buildings too, have made life on the farm more enjoyable. To keep them trouble free and from depreciating in value they should be protected.

Regular painting will add years of life to the farm house, the barn — and farm equipment. It will save costly repair bills too, because it is cheaper to paint than repair.

Have you checked your property recently? Shown here are some of the places where decay starts —

A few gallons of paint applied now will mean money in the bank later. Think too how much more enjoyable it is to farm when buildings and equipment are well painted.



For a bright, cheerful home write to: The Decorative Studios, The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited, P.O. Box 489, Montreal, for a free copy of "The Home Decorator". It will help your plan for more enjoyable living.



SWP 32

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Protecting and Beautifying Canadian Farms From Coast to Coast

Be Ready for Reddy Fox

by W. A. Maw

WITHOUT question poultrymen have had more trouble with foxes during the past few years than formerly. Foxes, as we all know, are very cunning and will plan to go around dogs or special fences or flares to enter a field at an unprotected point. Close wire fences are needed, if fences alone are to be used for protection, for a fox will climb an ordinary wire fence and go through the wire at three to four feet from the ground. He will also attempt to leave and take back stock by the same way. Where poultry has been killed in a field and any bird is found partly buried by the fox, it is advisable to leave such birds where they are, for the fox will undoubtedly come back the following morning. Foxes do come in during the late evening, but usually at daybreak.

An oiled patch along fences may be used, where crude crank-case oil and kerosene are combined, and should be at least two feet wide and at least two feet away from the fence. The animals apparently do not like to walk in the oil. Such areas are best if not cut, as the long grass will hold the oil to a greater extent.

If traps or snares are to be used, great care must be taken in placing them; they should be placed in line with a used path which the fox has made to go under or over the fence. Snares are successful if properly set with fine copper wire. A double-spring flat trap appears to be the best type and it must be set in the soil under the sod, which has been removed and carefully teased out to remove all soil. Traps should be smeared with dead skunk or some such matter which will attract the fox. In some instances live chickens have also been placed in boxes or crates to entice the fox to come through at that particular point.

Electric fences have been used to advantage, but two wires are recommended, the lower one being about 12 inches from the ground and the upper one a foot higher.

Electric lights or flares are useful, but the stationary light is of very little use except to light up the area, which has some value in general protection. An electric light which will sway in the wind is of more value. Oil-burning flares, such as those used on the highway, are suitable, but an open tin can filled with fuel or crude oil and with a piece of Ten-Test used as a wick is simple and quite as satisfactory. The wick comes about six inches above the top of the can, the flare will wave considerably in the air and will have more value than a stationary light.

Where dogs are used for general protection in the field, it is advisable to chain the dog at the far side where foxes are likely to come through the fence. Any dog which will give tongue should be satisfactory. However, the foxhound female seems to be the best, as for some reason or other foxes do not seem to want to enter a field where the foxhound is present. Airedales are used and have, without

doubt, saved considerable money for many poultry-keepers. If more than one dog is present, one should be loose if it is trained to stay at home and to not disturb the poultry flock. Females are usually best for this work.

If dens are found, note that at least two outlets should be looked for and, in some cases, there may be three outlets. If the den is to be dug out to get the young or adults, be sure that the outlets are closed before digging commences. In light land, such as black muck or sand, dens are usually about two feet deep and may extend 30 to 40 feet in total length, with branching tunnels included.

Fox control is essential to poultrymen and any successful methods of control should be passed along for the betterment of the poultry industry.

Housing Pullets Early Benefits Laying Habits

The pullet flock needs to be housed early to get it off to a good laying career. Leaving pullets on the range too long may cause them to develop bad habits which later will cause trouble for the poultry-man.

Moving the birds into the laying house when they are 5 months old or slightly earlier if they are well matured will give them a chance to become acquainted with the house and nests before they start laying. If this isn't done, the pullets may stop laying when they are moved into the house, or they may lay their eggs on the floor.

Other indirect results of late housing are cannibalism and eating eggs. Pullets will often gain in body size and will feather better after they're housed. That's especially true where the brooder house range or shelter does not allow enough room or is too hot. Egg production also can be hastened by proper housing.

When putting the pullets in the laying house, avoid crowding. The 1949 annual Demonstration Flock Report prepared by the Extension Service of Iowa State College, shows that crowded flocks were at a disadvantage when it came to production. They produced fewer eggs per hen during the year, showed less profit, and had a higher death rate.

There were 24 demonstration flocks in the crowded group, with the birds averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of floor space the second month after they were housed. There were 14 flocks in the uncrowded group with an average of $3\frac{1}{4}$ square feet per bird.

The crowded hens averaged 199 eggs each, produced \$1.06 profit and made 44 cents per square foot of floor space. Thirty-one percent of the birds died.

However, the uncrowded birds laid 220 eggs, produced \$2.18 profit per bird and made 67 cents per square foot of floor area. Only 26 percent of the birds were lost.

Tractors Can be Fire Hazards

Experience among fire insurance officials goes to show that the farm tractor — a great labour-saving device, can also be a number one fire hazards, if treated too casually. Farm tractors are designed so that the chance of fire is reduced to a minimum, but experts point out that, unless the machine is kept in good running order, and is operated on a safety first plan it can be, and is, the cause of many farm fires.

In keeping the tractors well serviced, the important items are mufflers, gasoline lines, carburetors and the ignition system. Trouble rarely comes suddenly and there are usually warnings of defects which can be detected in advance.

If the tractor needs repairing, under no circumstances should this be done in any building where fire could do extensive damage. Distance is the greatest protection and the cheapest. A minimum distance should be 80 feet from any main building. Flaming gasoline spreads rapidly.

Combustible material in and around a tractor can be a serious fire hazard. Chaff can accumulate on the engine, pile up on the muffler or get sufficiently in contact with heated parts to cause a flash fire to start.

And say the experts, tractors being driven around farm buildings should be handled with the same care and good judgment given to driving a car on a crowded highway. There may be no rules of the farm — as there are of the highway — but the slightest accident, if flaming gasoline is involved — can cause a disastrous fire.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Well thank you so much! I have lots more floor space since you put my living room on the horizontal!"

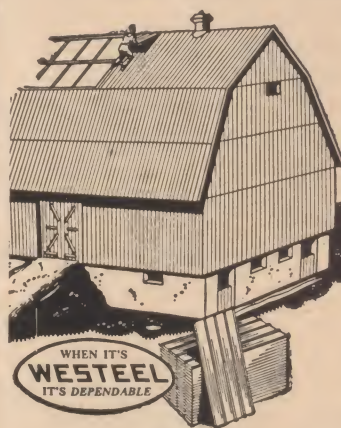


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Man-Made Rain

by L. G. Heimpel

Sprinkler irrigation alone will not make poor farming profitable. But in some seasons at least, water when and where it is needed, may spell the difference between a profit and a loss on the year's operations.

IRRIGATING by sprinkling is not new. Sprinklers of one kind or another have been used to put water onto growing crops, lawns, flower gardens and golf greens for many years. But most of the sprinklers of ten or fifteen years ago were toys compared with the modern equipment for sprinkler irrigation.

What is new in sprinkler irrigation is the different types now available for effectively irrigating large areas of growing crops, and the way this equipment is made, of light weight piping with connections that can easily and rapidly be connected and disconnected. The change from the old lawn sprinkler, fed by a half-inch hose to the crop sprinklers fed by nothing less than two-inch pipe is revolutionary. Even the so-called "permanent" watering systems, with their long lines of above-ground piping dividing the fields of commercial market garden farms into long, narrow strips, are much less efficient than the modern, portable system. It can safely be said that, in general, the equipment available for portable sprinkler irrigation is a well-engineered product which, in quality and performance, compares very favourably with farm implements and equipment the development of which has taken many times as long.

The question, therefore, is not so much which make of system is the best, but rather how this new tool can be used most profitably. So far, market gardener, berry growers, tobacco and potato farmers and perhaps a few sugar beet growers are the main users of these portable systems. Even though it takes a sizeable capital investment to install one, the overhead and operating costs are cheap insurance against shortage of rainfall during the growing season.

Today, dairy farmers are thinking hard about sprinkler irrigation, both as insurance against the failure of pastures during prolonged dry spells, and as a deliberate effort to increase the yield per acre and the number of cattle that each acre can carry. There are a number of installations on dairy farms in eastern Canada, most of which were put in mainly for pasture irrigation. Their owners seem to be well satisfied with the results, though some users feel that the labour requirements for moving the pipe



lines are greater than had been expected. To install sprinkler irrigation for general farm crops is obviously too expensive, but where part of the rotational acreage consists of the higher value cash crops, the investment in equipment for from perhaps ten to forty acres will probably be good insurance against serious crop failures. To the dairy farmer, insurance against dried out pastures may be important enough to justify the investment necessary for a system that will be big enough to maintain at least part of his pasture acreage.

Once irrigation is available on a farm, it is very likely that it will be used for more than the high value crops for which it was bought. For instance, practically all farmers have lost considerable acreages spring seeded to hay and pasture mixtures, usually during a hot, dry spell either during or just after germination. Water available at this critical time would have saved it.

Costs

There are a number of factors which affect the cost of installing a portable sprinkler system. The number of acres to be covered, the source of water, the distance from the water source to the fields, and the shape of the area to be irrigated, all have a bearing on the cost. Not many surveys of this point have been made, but the figures in the table, which have been compiled from a study made at Michigan State College, will give some idea of the cost for farms of different sizes.

According to these figures, the returns per acre are much higher on small acreages where cost of installation was high, than on those of lower cost. This can be explained by the fact that these smaller installations were made on farms growing highly specialized crops.

Range of acreage per farm under irrigation	Type of soil	No. of farms reporting	Total acreage	Average acreage irrigated per farm	Average cost of equipment		Average added return per acre due to irrigation
					Total	Per acre	
55-125	Sandy loam or sandy.....	13	1044	80	\$5050	\$ 63	\$ 60
25-54	Sandy loam or sandy.....	16	600	38	3300	88	70
2 1/2-24	Sandy loam or sandy.....	21	242	12	2000	176	122
5-125	Muck	8	289	36	1800	50	35

Sources of Water

Farms located on the banks of streams or lakes are most favourably situated for sprinkler irrigation, and many systems now installed take water from such sources. Farms not so favoured must depend on water from springs, ponds, open ditches, or wells.

Where springs are available, it is usually necessary to collect the water from one or more springs in a dug-out or a spring-fed pond for storage. There are many areas, particularly in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where



A spring-fed dug-out pond makes a good source of irrigation water.

this could be done. In other areas of more or less rolling country, the run-off pond will be the logical source. In such cases, however, more than one pond will likely have to be built if there is any great amount of land to be irrigated. Ponds of the surface run-off type must have good capacity, because as much as a foot of water will be lost by evaporation in prolonged periods of dry weather.

These run-off ponds are usually built by putting an earth-fill dam across a water course on the farm. Water collected in this way is water which otherwise would be lost as drainage run-off. But the size of the drainage area which feeds the pond must be carefully adjusted to pond capacity, and where the drainage area is too large, by-pass drainage must be provided. Selecting pond sites, and designing the dam, pond and spillway, must be carefully done by a qualified person.

In flat land areas, like that of the western Ontario peninsula and parts of the important river valleys in Quebec, the large drainage ditches, which are so necessary

to remove flood waters in the spring, can be made a source of water for sprinkler irrigation. We are used to seeing these ditches dry, or nearly dry, during the growing season. In Holland and the Fen Country of England, however, the water level is carefully maintained at a point where the water stored will be useful. We have not yet learned to tap this source of water. Drainage is only half the problem of water control in farming, and is important during a much shorter part of the year than water conservation is. The sooner we turn our attention to this phase of conservation, the better.

In many areas in the United States, wells are a major source of water for irrigation, and in areas of low rainfall they are often the only source. However, in Eastern Canada we are not so dependent on underground water. Farm wells as they now exist are adequate for domestic purposes and for watering livestock, but we have very little information as to how many of them would supply water at the rates needed for sprinkler irrigation, which, for minimum requirements, may be 100 gallons per minute. With our rainfall, however, wells should be a fairly reliable source of water for irrigating.

Sprinkler irrigation can mean extra profits, but only if this new device is used intelligently. Applying irrigation water should be considered in the same class as applying fertilizer, buying a tractor or combine, or feeding concentrates to the dairy herd. It should not be attempted unless you really mean business, and are willing to learn why, when, and how to irrigate. It will cost money — quite a major investment for a large acreage — and if you are just thinking of fiddling around with it, better forget it. If you mean business, you can operate on 100 acres or on a little garden plot and make a profit.



Connecting two sections of main-line pipe, or coupling in a side line, is a matter of seconds.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Apple Growers Visit New Cold Storage Plant



The partly-finished cold storage plant of the Chateauguay Apple Growers' Co-operative was the site chosen for the summer meeting of the Pomological Society on August 1st. In contrast with last year, when the group braved pouring rain and low temperatures, the day was a beautiful one and something like 500 people were on hand.

Technical talks, which generally feature the summer meeting, were left off the programme this time, and instead the organizers had prepared an exhibit of the various materials needed in the business of apple production — garden tractors with their many attachments, sprayers, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, apple containers, aluminium picking ladders and so forth. The different companies displaying their products had set up booths in the new storage plant where everyone had a chance to examine the offerings at leisure throughout the day, and the spraying outfits were operating in the fields at the back of the plant. They were the standard sprayers that have been demonstrated before on different occasions, and the machines that were working had been loaned by their owners for the occasion. One machine demonstrated by the Co-op Federee which aroused interest was a stone picker which can remove much of the backbreaking labour of picking and piling stones from the fields. Made of heavy materials and designed to be hauled by a large tractor, the machine rakes up stones, dumps them into a box at the back, which can be made to dump its load onto the stone pile by pulling a lever on the steering wheel of the tractor.

The morning was taken up with an inspection of the cold storage plant, after which came a picnic lunch. In the afternoon the group moved off to the farm of Henri Laberge and saw his portable sprinkler system in operation, went through his orchard, and returned to the cold storage plant after a trip through a couple of other orchards on the way.

Since this was the summer meeting, there were no general business sessions. However, the opportunity was taken to have J. E. Duchesne give a preview of marketing conditions for this year's crop, in his capacity as chairman of the marketing committee. In spite of the weather conditions, which have worked havoc with the spray programme in the Maritimes, Mr. Duchesne reported that Quebec's crop is relatively clean, and will likely be an abundant one. In the Farnham district, he reported, the crop will likely be the biggest ever, with the trees planted during 1936-45 period now being in full production, and the quality will be very good indeed. The Nova Scotia crop is expected to be about a million bushels less than in 1950, and of very mediocre quality. Ontario will have about a million bushels more this year, but insect damage (in some areas red mite is completely out of control) will likely result in a high proportion of poor apples. British Columbia apples will be of very good quality, but the total crop will be 20% or 22% less than last year. He estimated that Canada as a whole will have about fourteen million bushels for sale, as compared with sixteen million last fall.

He also stressed the need of continuing a good campaign of publicity to keep the consuming public aware of the fact that Quebec grows apples that are second to none. Winesaps from the 1950 crop are still on the market, and the new crop coming from Quebec's orchards will be no novelty to the housewife, who has been experiencing no apple famine during the past few months. Hence the need for stressing the high quality of the new crop that will be on the market shortly.

General opinion was that the radio campaign had paid dividends, and a contract has been signed with the promotor to repeat it this year along the same lines. It is hoped, however, to start it earlier and continue it longer, at least until the end of February or the Middle of March. Last year's campaign had been financed entirely by the

Members of the board of directors of the Pomological Society lunched on the banks of the Chateauguay River.



Society itself, and some \$6500 were taken from the reserves for this purpose. This drain, however, cannot continue, and the growers themselves will have to take a hand in it in future. Mr. Duchesne reported that growers groups at Farnham and at Frelighsburg had each raised \$1000 toward the 1951 campaign, and that at St. Hilaire, in spite of a poor crop two years running, \$350 had already been raised with the prospect of more.

Since the crop will be large, and only part of it can be cold-stored for winter sale, it is important that the campaign be started early to move the crop out of ordinary storage and clear the decks for the cold-stored portion. Also, it is important that consumers be made to realize that MacIntosh and Cortland are available in the winter, hence the need for keeping the campaign going until late in the winter. Naturally, this is going to cost more money than the shorter campaign that was put on last year.

Minister Promises Help

Minister of Agriculture Barré was an interested guest at the meeting, and spoke following Mr. Duchesne's talk. His main point was that governments are custodians of money belonging to the general population, and that it is not, and never will be, the policy of the Department of Agriculture to make hand-outs to all and sundry who come to Quebec asking for money. But the Department always stands ready to help those who have taken the initiative and show they are deserving of government assistance. As he put it, "... no man has the right to reap what he has not sown."

He insisted that in the business of supplying food, as in other business, the needs and desires of the consumer must be kept constantly in mind by the producer. The consumer must be able to get what he wants when he wants it, and in the case of apples, this means that the market must be kept supplied regularly for as long a period as possible. The city housewife today cannot buy

her winter's supply of apples early in the fall — she has no way of keeping more than a dozen or so at a time. Therefore, the growers must see to it that there are apples available in the stores all fall and as far into the winter as possible, and the only way to do this is by using cold storage.

But cold storage will work only if there is some collaboration between cold storage plants. Five hundred little storages scattered around the province, all owned by different individuals and all operating individually, will never bring about any orderly marketing of the crop. On the other hand, a few large, efficient and well-managed co-operative cold storage plants, where the crop can be safely stored and where there will be constant consultation between managers to make sure that the market will not be subjected to sudden large shipments, followed by periods of no shipments, is the only way to handle the situation. This is why the Department is willing to share in the cost of building these plants, and also why no help will be forthcoming until the Department is satisfied that any projected new plant will really serve the best interests of all the growers.

He also approved strongly of the plan to advertize by radio, and promised that the Department would stand good for one-third the cost of the campaign, provided the Department's contribution did not exceed \$2000. That was all he could promise on the spur of the moment, but he did say that if more were needed, he would do everything he could to find some extra money to add to it.

Some growers were disappointed that no mention was made of any intention to provide for a stricter application of the grading regulations, a subject that has aroused considerable controversy among apple producers.

Mr. Primeau, the president of the Chateauguay Apple Growers' Co-operative which built the new plant, welcomed the visitors, expressing his regrets that construction was not further advanced, and hoping that they would all come back to see the plant in operation later.



Minister of Agriculture Barré spoke in his usual forceful manner.

The Agronomes Confer

The annual meeting of the Corporation des Agronomes, held in Montreal early in July, was one of the best attended and one of the most fruitful ever held by this association of Quebec's leading agricultural specialists. The general theme for the meetings was the dairy industry, and the relation of the agronome to that basic industry of Quebec province. Chief speakers, apart from the various business sessions, were Peter Nadeau who dealt with the economic phases of the dairy industry, Dr. Ernest Mercier who spoke on breeding principles and problems, Roland Lesperance who discussed feeds and feeding with particular emphasis of home-grown feeds of all kinds, and P. E. Begin who took dairy technology as his subject.

Mr. Begin's discussion was one which aroused a great deal of interest on the part of the 600 delegates who attended the meetings. He contended that more attention should be paid to the non-fat portion of milk, which portion, he claimed, contained materials of far greater value than the fat. He went so far as to suggest that the time may come when milk will be paid for on the basis of the contents of the skim milk, and that butterfat may become merely a by-product.

This suggestion is to be studied carefully during the coming year by the Corporation with a report to be brought in to the general meeting in 1952.

The function of such a meeting is two-fold. It brings together all the agronomes in the province, giving them

the opportunity of comparing notes and picking up ideas which may be of value to them in their work in their own districts. It is also an opportunity for the Corporation to go on record as favouring certain lines of work, and to make recommendation to the competent authorities.

A number of such recommendations were made in the form of resolutions on the last day of the meeting, and the most important are summarized briefly below.

It was suggested that the Federal Department of Agriculture might increase its financial support to the experimental farms in Quebec so that they might intensify their investigations on livestock feeding, so as to compare herds fed on grass, silage and dry feeds with other herds fed the same way with the addition of concentrates; that studies on the relative value and cropping practices for ladino, alfalfa, millet and pastures be extended; that comparisons be made on the efficiency of various types of silos used with grass silage; that a study of the effect of hay balers and portable ensilage cutters on hay quality be made.

They also approved enthusiastically the requirement that R. O. P. records be kept for every cow in the herd on test, and urged that the records of every cow be published; that an automatic system of progeny testing be introduced as a measure of the value of sires. They also hope to see an extension of the provincial postal R. O. P. service which, they felt, is rendering real service.

Sherbrooke Preliminaries

The junior judging contests at Sherbrooke will be coming along in a few days, but the preliminary contests to determine what junior judges will represent their clubs at Sherbrooke were held during July and August. Macdonald College was the site for the elimination contests for the clubs from Howick, Huntingdon, Ormstown, Cowansville, Arundel and Lachute, and about 75 young men and women spent the day at the College, running off the competition in the morning and spending the afternoon at games on the campus and in visits to the points of interest. This was one of the best groups from these clubs that has ever appeared for these preliminaries.

When the points for placing and reasons were all added up, the Howick team of Hazel Elliot, Bernice Ness and Kenneth Roy came out on top with the very respectable score of 857 points out of a possible 1000, with the Ormstown team of Ronald Duncan, Roger Lalonde, Ross McEwen and Harold McCaig only 10 points behind

the leaders. Following in order were the clubs of Huntingdon, Lachute, Cowansville and Arundel.



Junior judges at the elimination contest to determine who will go to judge at Sherbrooke on behalf of their club.

French Farmers Visit Macdonald

Under the leadership of agronome J. A. Lafortune, a group of some 200 farmers, including about 50 women, visited Macdonald College late in June. These were members of farmers' clubs from the counties of Jacques-Cartier, Laval and Hochelaga, and is the second such visit to the College that has been arranged by their agronomes. Original plans had called for almost 1000 persons to make the trip but threatening skies in the early morning evidently discouraged many from starting.

The morning programme included a visit to the experimental plots of the Agronomy Department where Prof. E. A. Lods explained the purpose of the work with grain and corn. The pasture programme being followed at the College was also explained to the group by Mr. Lafortune, and Mr. Roland Lesperance of the Information Service discussed pasture fertilization as a means of pasture improvement. Later the group visited the main campus where they were able to see the results of spraying lawns with chemicals for weed control.

Most of the afternoon was taken up with inspection of the new portable irrigation system which has been installed in the Horticulture Department's area, and the advantages of irrigation were discussed by Bruno Landry of the Provincial Horticultural Service. A similar system has been installed on the farm of Albert David at St. Leonard de Port Maurice, and he has built a farm pond to supply the water. He expects to have the system working next spring, and invited the group to come to his farm to see it in operation.

Although the attendance at this field day was disappointing, those who came certainly felt that they had had a profitable day, and its success was due to the co-operation of three groups: the Department of Agriculture's agronomes, the staff of Macdonald College, and the farmers themselves.



A group of French-speaking farmers spent a profitable day at Macdonald College late in June.

Lime Use on the Increase

The amazing increase in the amount of soil acidity that is being corrected in Quebec is strikingly shown by the figures below. These show the amount of lime used by Quebec farmers during the years between 1936 and 1950, and it is reasonable to suppose that the generous policy of the Department of Agriculture, in offering financial assistance to farmers who want to lime their soil, has had a lot to do with it.

Year	Tons Used
1936	38,855
1937	42,065
1938	74,244
1939	38,156
1940	49,483
1941	98,355
1942	150,493
1943	131,316
1944	141,956
1945	226,275
1946	233,398
1947	199,957
1948	301,229
1949	340,000
1950	240,955

To the 1950 figure should be added 25,150 cubic yards of marl applied on the farms of lower Quebec.

Agricultural Merit Judges Named

Messrs. J. A. Foley, St. Thuribe farmer, Mr. W. L. Carr, Huntingdon, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and agronome Philippe Lambert, secretary, are the four men whose decisions will determine who places in the annual Agricultural Merit competition.

The contest this year is being held in the Montreal and Eastern Townships districts, and 92 entries have been received.

The judges are now at work and the results will be announced, as usual, during the week of the Quebec Fair.

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Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

What weather! We all need ten extra men on the occasional fine day that comes along but we couldn't afford to support them through the bad weather even if we could get them. In spite of all the help one might have, the hay would often be practically worthless when we got it. Some of the neighbours say that their clover is no better than straw by the time they get it. To date we have not had too much trouble in that respect since most of ours has gone in the silo. However it has made us so late with that job that much of the value is still gone. Every time we get such weather everyone begins talking about a silo for the clover but they do not seem to actually start haying that way. We always wish the silo was bigger but we also wish for some faster way of filling it. One of the neighbours is trying a forage harvester for it this year but he finds it needs a lot of help to keep it going.

However that might not be so bad if it would speed up the job enough and enough farmers would get interested in it so they could work together and furnish help enough to get a lot of silos filled in a short time. Everyone who hasn't a silo or an outfit for filling is also on the fence just now to know what to buy or build. The trench silo sounds as if it might be less expensive to build and require less labour and equipment in filling. But there are drawbacks when it comes to sealing them and getting the feed out in the winter. We were getting more interested in one but Hans thinks there is a lot of work in handling them and really prefers the upright type. Some others have told

of thirty inches of dirt over a trench silo freezing clear through to make it difficult to remove. Perhaps it will boil down to the old story that there is no easy way to farm. But it is too bad to have the kind of weather which made a good hay crop, continue and ruin the very crop it produced. A big bulk of hay which has had the comparatively few pounds of essential materials washed out of it will not produce either milk or growth. The animal needs to process many more pounds of it to obtain enough nourishment but it is so unpalatable that they eat even less.

At least we found out why we mow the pasture early through it was rather expensive as we proved the case by failing to mow one piece which we should have. It rained so much that we waited for better weather to mow it. By the time we did it was all headed out and the cattle were not touching it while the growth after will be slower. It would have been better to have mowed in the wet weather even if we did not save what we mowed at all. If the job is done early enough the cattle will eat quite a lot of the cut stuff anyway. After it is harder they will leave it right there cut or standing.

This year I should have been better off to omit the hoed crop entirely as the weather made the couch grass grow faster and still left less time to hoe it. If we had spent the time we spent in the potatoes and turnips cutting clover into the silo we should have had more total feed value than we shall have from the turnips and the later cut hay. Yet we shall have a good crop of the turnips in spite of the weeds.

Last year we were able to hire a man by the day most any time that we wanted him and that was most of the time. This year he has a shop job so it makes quite a difference. Bobby Hackett from Montreal is with us to fill the gap for the summer

months. He does his best but at fourteen he has not the experience and strength of a man. By the time the summer is over he will have more of both as he has learnt quite a lot already. He showed us an Indian Peace pipe which he made at the Optimist Boys' Club. It was quite interesting and such things give the town boys both educational and recreational facilities.

The price of hogs now makes it easy for us to forget that we are not shipping bacon to Britain any more. Perhaps by the time this is printed the price will be down. For the present it doesn't matter to me if hogs go to \$50 as ours are not ready to go yet. All the neighbours who have some on the way are keeping their fingers crossed and trying to get them ready for market as soon as possible regardless of the possible effect on the grade. Perhaps the days are back when market fluctuations influence hog profits more than rate of gain. But who is going to know whether the hogs must gain fast to hit the high spot or gain slowly to dodge the dip? We can't turn a faucet and draw off a 200 pound hog when the price is good. Indeed we can't tell when it is good for we thought we were lucky to ship at \$38 only to find that we had hurried too much.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

W. I. — World Citizen

Members and guests enjoying once more the picturesque surroundings of Macdonald College, while attending the 37th Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes, must have felt a new awareness of the far-reaching influence of their organization. The theme, "W. I. — World Citizen", was significant of this atmosphere, which was intensified by the presence of two internationally known women, Mrs. R. Sayre, president of the Associated Country Women of the World, whose home is in Ackworth, Iowa, and Miss Florence Reynolds, of the staff of FAO, Washington.

The Biennial Conference of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, held the preceeding week, pointed up the national scope of the W.I., which was climaxed by a joint session of the two boards, national and provincial, on Monday afternoon, June 25. Every province was represented and guests included Mrs. Sayre, Miss Reynolds, Miss Constance Hayward, Citizenship Liaison Officer, Ottawa; Mrs. F. E. Davis, Derbyshire, England; and Miss Echo Lidster, Vancouver, President Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Mrs. R. Thomson, Q. W. I. president, presided and Mrs. E. E. Morton, F. W. I. C. president, in a gracious ceremony welcomed the Jubilee Guilds of Newfoundland into the National group.

Monday Evening Dinner

A banquet was held that evening in honour of the F. W. I. C. with Mrs. W. C. Smallman, past president of the Q. W. I. presiding in her usual charming and gracious manner. Distinguished guests, executive and board members of both bodies, and Q. W. I. members attended, the total numbering over 200. Following the banquet the crowd adjourned to the Assembly Hall where a programme was presented. Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-principal, Macdonald College, in his cordial welcome made all feel that once again the hospitality of the College was extended to them. Greetings from the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, were presented by Mr. René Trépanier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. P. C. LeBeau, secretary Home Economics and Handicraft Division of the same Department, spoke of her pleasure in the many contacts with the Q. W. I. The Tweedsmuir Cups were presented, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Morton, and an Honorary Life Membership in the Q. W. I. was presented to Mrs. Sayre by Mrs. Thomson

in appreciation of her inspired leadership. Later, Mrs. Thomson herself was the recipient of a Life Membership in the F. W. I. C., Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q. W. I. 1st vice-president, performing this pleasant duty on behalf of the members in recognition of her devotion and service to the W. I. Traditional French folk songs were given at intervals throughout the programme by French members of the Vaudreuil-Dorion W. I. The highlight of the evening was the address by Mrs. Sayre, who had flown to the College from New York that day on the last lap of her way home from a trip around the world. And that leads to the —

Mrs. G. E. LeBaron
incoming
president
presents a
life membership
pin to
Mrs. Thomson.



Speakers

The Convention theme was realized in its deeper meaning by those who listened to this inspiring address. Perhaps outstanding was Mrs. Sayre's handling of the fallacy, "we are all the same people". "We are not, and we have come to wrong conclusions because we look alike", said Mrs. Sayre. "There is a great diversity of people. No two have the same problems or the same way of dealing with them". Speaking of peace, Mrs. Sayre said, "Everyone is anxious for peace, but the trend seems to be for an easy peace. Peace will never come by signing petitions and talking about it. Women must understand the nature of the peace they want, whether it is to be a peace for survival, or peace with slavery of

the body, mind, and soul. — Only twenty percent of the world's people are free. — The causes of war are selfishness, intolerance, prejudice, and a desire for power". In conclusion, Mrs. Sayre suggested the development of an "international mind" to combine with a knowledge and an understanding of the social, economic and political problems of the world.

Mrs. R. Thomson, in her presidential address, brought out the theme of the convention and commented on the successful completion of many aims and projects during the past year.



The group from Richmond County. Miss Alice Dresser, county president, is in centre front.

In an address, "New Horizons in Nursing", Miss Eileen Flanagan, Director of Nursing, Neurological Institute, Montreal, stressed the suggestion, "we might have forums such as the Farm Forum in all clubs and communities where the public could learn more about nursing and its allied problems. This is something women's clubs could look into for they are a potent force in moulding public opinion".

Dr. S. C. Hudson, Principal Economist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, speaking in the absence of Dr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister, on the topic, "The Consumer's Food Dollar", told the delegates that "It is the cost of high living, not the high cost of living that makes the great inroads in the family food budget today". Dr. Hudson pointed out that the meeting of today's demands for fruit and vegetables out of season, and better packaging of all foods, meant more handling and more expense.

"The Community and the School", was the subject of the address by Dr. J. S. Astbury. After having given 37 years to the work of education, Dr. Astbury said that formerly it had been more school and less community when the latter gave more moral rather than pecuniary assistance, but now there was a combining of the two as evidenced in many improvements in buildings and equipment. Perhaps there was too great a swing toward the reverse, and we must be warned to beware lest moral bankruptcy be the result. In speaking of the W. I., Dr. Astbury said that they "were living not to themselves but rather to their communities", and that their efforts were being felt and recognized.

The former provincial presidents meet at the convention, Mrs. C. E. Dow, Port Daniel and Mrs. Chas. Petch, Hemmingford.



Mrs. Maud M. Kerr, Women's Editor, Family Herald and Weekly Star, spoke on her "Flying Trip to Busy Britain". Mrs. Kerr brought to her listeners a clearer idea of the background of British exports and of the factories and industries manufacturing the goods we buy. Intimate glimpses were given of civic life, clubs and groups interviewed, and the lovely English countryside.

Miss M. S. Taylor, Canadian Cancer Society, Montreal, visited one of the session and expressed thanks to the delegates for the many donations of used cotton they had received. She urged this be continued and asked educational programmes on Cancer be arranged.

One cannot close this section without referring to the talk given by Miss Reynolds at the Joint Board Meeting. She, like Mrs. Sayre, stressed the need of understanding. She mentioned how hard it is for the western mind to realize the thinking in the East where educated people have become accustomed to "the starving people at the gate". Miss Reynolds expressed the hope that women in countries such as ours would waken to the needs of the peoples of the world.

Reports

The report of the secretary revealed an expansion in almost all lines of W. I. activities. One new senior branch had been formed at Grand Cascapedia, but the two branches at Nitro had merged into one so the total still



The group from down by the Gulf. Mrs. H. Ward, president of Bonaventure County W. I., is at the extreme left, with Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Reed in the front row.

stands at 100, with a combined membership of slightly over 3000. More school fairs were noted, more use of the pamphlet library, more branches taking up the Personal Parcel project, another adopting a European child, and more programmes made up were other items. Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Junior Supervisor, stated that one Junior group has affiliated with the Senior W. I. and a new Junior branch has been formed in Warden. Her report as demonstrator showed a busy agenda; sewing, food and nutrition courses had been given in ten centres. In response to several requests, Miss Campbell announced a five-day art course is being added to those new available.

Miss Ida Bruneau, Handicraft Technician, reported that 24 branches had courses the past year. These included all those listed in the Manual. 300 women had taken advantage of these courses and about 400 articles had been made. Speaking for both Miss Campbell and herself, Miss Bruneau urged greater study of the Manual, and that all courses be carefully planned.

Reporting on Agriculture, Mrs. J. D. Lang said 1100 collections of garden seeds had been distributed for school fairs this year from the Q. W. I. office, and more attention is being given to Soil Conservation. Mrs. A. Coates, Education, stated many improvements were being made in school facilities, more prizes and scholarships given, and hot lunches provided. A survey of mentally retarded children has been made and the situation is now being studied. In Citizenship, Mrs. E. S. Reed reported nearly every branch sending parcels overseas, two branches sending 500 pounds in food. New Canadian are being welcomed and letter friends are on the increase. Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Home Economics, told of increasing interest in the study of nutrition and many demonstrations, discussions and papers on the topics of her department had been given. Welfare and Health, Mrs. Ellard, showed much work for hospitals, old cotton sent to Cancer Society, and aid to Cerebral Palsy being studied. In Publicity, Mrs. W. T. Evans mentioned many counties are making use of the radio, and greater use of newspaper for regular and special meetings was reported. The report of the Q. W. I. representative on the A. C. W. W. Executive Committee, Lady Nuttall, was read by Mrs. Thomson. This touched briefly on the work done by that

Committee since the Copenhagen Conference and referred to the acceptance of the invitation to come to Canada for the next Triennial Conference.

Reports of the Resolutions and Nominating Committees are always awaited with interest. Approval was given to all resolutions as presented by Miss M. Marshall, chairman of that committee. These included government financial assistance for the erection of homes for the aged; suitable instruction for mentally retarded children who should be placed in homes in sections where such facilities were available; and compulsory pasteurization for milk sold in this province. Courtesy resolutions gave thanks to the staff of Macdonald College, the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and the press and radio.

Mrs. A. G. Robb, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported the following slate:

Hon. President, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Lennoxville; Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, Lennoxville; Miss A. S. Pritchard, Wyman; Past President, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford; President, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. Ellard, Wright; Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Macdonald College; Treasurer, Mrs. George Parsons, Bury; Provincial Convenors: Agriculture, Mrs. Arthur Dufresne, Austin; Education, Mrs. Earl Gardiner, Dundee; Home Economics, Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Cookshire; Citizenship, Mrs. E. S. Reed, Gaspé Village; Welfare & Health, Mrs. George Leggett, Lachute Mills; Publicity, Mrs. W. T. Evans, Lennoxville.

These were elected by an unanimous vote.

Exhibit

The Annual Handicraft Exhibit, held in conjunction with the convention, excelled even previous years in quality of the work as well as the variety, and was displayed to advantage to point up the work done in the various courses as well as miscellaneous handwork from the members at large. A focal point was the Tweedsmuir display, where the prize winning entries were shown with the cups, together with all entries in the various sections from across Canada.

Incidentals

This year a question box was placed at the door in which members were urged to deposit any questions pertaining to W. I. problems. On the last morning the contents of this box yielded material for a discussion period which was capably handled by Mrs. Fuller and Miss Dresser. This was an innovation which proved of value and delegates requested it be made a regular feature of future conventions.

Mrs. H. Ellard acted as chairman for the discussion on the pro's and con's of the sale of margarine in Quebec. The county presidents brought their findings of recent questionnaires. Some were negative, some indifferent, and in the last analysis, much to the dismay of the chairman,



The delegates from Pontiac County. The county president, Mrs. E. Findlay, is third from right.

just enough in favour to swing the balance ever so slightly. The result is still inconclusive as it was pointed out the few branches not responding were in dairying sections and would be likely in favour of continuing the ban.

On Tuesday there was an interesting tour of the buildings and grounds under the capable direction of Dr. F. O. Morrison of the College and his assistants. All the usual and the very unusual trees were at their best and the shrubbery beautiful.

A demonstration, "Buffet Suppers", by courtesy of Miss Laura Pepper, Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, was most instructive and much appreciated by the delegates.

The contributions of Mrs. J. Syberg, Fordyce W. I., who was in charge of the community singing at all sessions, with our Miss Campbell at the piano, were much enjoyed.

Greetings were brought at the opening sessions of the convention from affiliated and interested organizations. Mrs. R. G. Gilbride, president Montreal Council of Women, spoke of their pleasure in working with the Q. W. I. Miss Alice Lighthall, president Canadian Handicraft Guild, felt that in handicraft we had a sympathetic medium for international understanding. Mrs. W. Rowles, representing the Macdonald Women's Union spoke highly of the work of the Q. W. I. and her appreciation of the privilege of attending these sessions. Prof. H. R. C. Avison, Director Quebec Council of Adult Education mentioned the purpose of Adult Education and said he felt his Service had a very close identity with the Q. W. I. in the scope of their work.

Beautiful organ music by Miss Doris Wildman, Ste. Annes, formed an appropriate setting for that evening and the vocal solo "Jerusalem", feelingly rendered by Mr. N. Cooper, also of Ste. Annes, further added to the enjoyment of the audience.

On Thursday afternoon, with well filled notebooks, the contents of which will be shared with W. I. members "back home", the delegates said goodbye to Macdonald College, feeling that out of the sessions each had had a glimpse of the "wider view".



Homeward bound — weary delegates wait for the bus.

The Month with the W. I.

The clothing drive for Save the Children met with the expected response from W. I. members. A large percentage report this activity, one group packing their parcel entirely with baby blankets and diapers. In addition a total of \$44 was donated to assist with shipping charges from the groups that did not give clothes. A carload of members from the Vaudreuil-Dorion W. I. drove into Montreal and gave a hand with packing some of the cartons for overseas shipment. A report of this year's Q.W.I. Leadership Training Course, given by members who attended it, has a prominent place in the news this month. All to the good — we like to know this is being done, but follow it up with *action* — please!

Argenteuil: At Brownsburg, Mrs. R. B. Windsor, Montreal, gave a talk on Cerebral Palsy and showed films portraying this disease. A collection netted \$22.10 for the Cerebral Palsy fund. Frontier heard papers on various types of illness. Lachute had as guest speaker, Mrs. T. Bishop, who gave a talk and demonstration on "The Art of Floral Arrangements". It was announced that Miss Campbell would conduct a five day nutrition course in October. Lakefield heard the report of the county meeting and made plans for a bazaar. Pioneer endorsed the letter requesting help for Cerebral Palsy victims. Members are making quilts for the Red Cross. Mille Isle held a pie contest and made plans for their picnic. Jerusalem-Bethany catered to two weddings, gave \$5 and a quilt to the Red Cross, presented gifts to two brides, and packed their overseas box. Upper Lachute and East End sent a quilt to the Red Cross and held a social evening.

Bonaventure: A report of the annual meeting was received from this county, which showed great activity in all departments. Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, at that time Q.W.I. 1st vice-president, brought greetings. Black Cape sent flowers to a member in the hospital. Grand Cascape-dia received an acknowledgment of their first overseas parcel, (this branch has been organized only a few months) another was on its way and a third was packed. Two local boys, one in Gaspé Sanatorium, the other wounded and in hospital in Japan, were remembered. Mrs. John Harrison reported on the county meeting, and Mrs. Forrest Barker read, "Why I am an Institute Member". Marcil entertained the county meeting. An entertainment committee was formed with Mrs. Raymond Prevost as chairman. New Richmond heard a talk on "Garden Care", given by Mr. Lachance, the local agronome. Port Daniel realized \$41.50 from a travelling apron. Rev. Mr. Franklin showed films on the British West Indies and the Royal Wedding. Restigouche welcomed a new member. A sweater made from local wool, carded and spun by hand and patterned on the "Siwash Sweater", was sent to the handicraft exhibit at the Q.W.I. convention (We all saw it — it was wonderful!) Shigawake discussed margarine in Quebec, Blue Cross,

and the effects of modern advertising and Mrs. Almond Hayes gave a talk on "Planting and Care of Bulbs and House Plants". Citizenship Day was observed with special service and prayers.

Brome: The annual county convention was held in Abercorn, with Mrs. George Parsons, Q.W.I. Treasurer, as guest speaker. This branch held an apron parade at their own meeting. Knowlton's Landing had a discussion on margarine and hand woven shopping bags were sold.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield welcomed a New Canadian family with gifts. Mrs. Perkins, Huntingdon, gave an instructive demonstration on rug-making and Mrs. J. Bruce, a talk on "Review of W.I. Work". At Dundee, Mrs. Eugene De Gowin, Fort Covington, N.Y. gave a talk and demonstration on "Floral Arrangements". Franklin Centre heard a talk on "Bank Business", given by Mr. R. Cochran, Ormstown. Old papers, magazines and books, were collected for the Salvation Army. Hemmingford realized \$324.43 net proceeds from their Minstrel Show, which was put on in six other places. Mrs. A. Somerville gave an account of her trip to Florida, and a white cake contest was held. Howick observed Grandmother's Day, some wearing old-fashioned hats. Huntingdon gained many new ideas from a talk given by Mrs. K. Pearce of Dewittville on, "Now they Stay in School Gladly". Ormstown sponsored a play, "No Soap", put on by the Huntingdon Calf Club.

Compton: Brookbury branch enjoyed a film shown by the convenor of Education. A successful dance was held. Canterbury gave \$5 to the Dental Clinic. A quilt top, her own work, was donated by Mrs. Lintott, a member 85 years "young". Cookshire donated \$50 to the Dental Clinic. East Clifton presented a life membership and pin to their president, Mrs. Waldron, who is also county president. Guest speakers at their meeting were Rev. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Palmer. This progressive branch is remodelling the school house, which they have purchased for a community centre and the former woodshed is being made into a kitchen. Several of Scotstown's members are helping with the Dental Clinic. Overseas parcels are being sent. At Bury, Mrs. Burgeman, V.O.N., who was guest speaker, gave a history of the V.O.N. from 1897 to 1951. Nursery stock, which had been ordered from the agronomist, was given out. Bury Juniors realized \$8 from a food sale.

Gaspé: L'Anse aux Cousins sent one dozen tea towels to Fort Haldimand Camp, voted \$10 to the W.I. scholarship, \$5 to the Red Cross and \$4 to school prizes. Other thoughtful acts were fruit to a sick member and a floral tribute to a bereaved family. Sandy Beach sent an overseas parcel, and sent their president as delegate to the Q.W.I. convention. At Wakeham proceeds from a concert amounted to \$173 and donations made were: \$10 to Fort Haldimand Camp and a similar amount to the course held there. York gave \$15 for a scholarship and \$19.50 was taken in at a rummage sale. Outstanding

events in the history of Gaspé were related.

Gatineau: Aylmer East catered to a banquet, clearing \$70 for branch funds. A contest for school children in South Hull is being sponsored with prizes given for the best scrapbook with items and pictures of local interest. A picnic for the school children was given at the end of the term. Breckenridge netted \$17 from the sale of a quilt made by the members. Two donations of \$5 each were received and also \$50 from the Lower Gatineau Plowing Match Association. Eardley had papers on "Visit to a Bookstore", and "What I learned at the W.I. Convention". Two contests with prizes, for the best poster for a cooking sale, and an alphabetical contest were held. Rupert sponsored a picnic for the school children of the three township schools. This branch arranged the memorial and decoration service at the Rupert Union Cemetery and made arrangements to fix a fence about the "old" cemetery. Wakefield sent a recommendation to the village council regarding speeding within town limits and urging strict enforcement of parking regulations. Much work is being done for the Gatineau Memorial Hospital, the opening of which is planned for the autumn. Gifts in aid of Hospital funds were received. The W.I. arranged for Red Cross collections in this district which netted \$608. Wright held a rummage sale in aid of the Junior Red Cross, netting \$19.91. A sale table for W.I. funds, brought in \$11.60, and the school of Wright realized \$50 from a sale of dishes. This sum is to be given toward the purchase of a blood transfusion unit for the Children's Unit in the Gatineau Memorial Hospital.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes enrolled two new members. Two books, "Wild Flowers of America" and "Natives Trees of Canada", were given the Macdonald High School Library. A hat sale netted \$7.50.

Megantic: Inverness visited station CKLD, Thetford Mines. Shrubs were planted on graves of departed members.



Here is Mrs. Taylor, the W. I.'s hardworking secretary, busy editing the copy for "The Month With The W. I." The Editor had to use all his powers of persuasion to get Mrs. Taylor to allow the picture to be taken and printed.

Missisquoi: Cowansville enjoyed a five-day course in rug-making. Fordyce catered to the W.C.T.U. Convention for a banquet and luncheon. Stanbridge East heard addresses given by Mrs. Mitchell, Commissioner of Girl Guides in the county and Mrs. D. Chazel of the Granby Troup.

Papineau: Lochaber reports much work is being done. Mrs. Devenny was appointed to represent the county at the Q.W.I. annual convention.

Richmond: Dennison's Mills held a bee to clean up their Community Hall. Weekly dances are being held. Melbourne Ridge catered to a lunch for the O.E.S. at Richmond and cleared \$41.26. A lady celebrating her 93rd birthday was remembered. A table auction netted \$2.57. Richmond Hill held a white elephant sale, also a sale of plants and slips. Donations from members brought in \$12.46, and two sick members were sent sunshine boxes. Windsor Mills catered to the Rockettes basketball banquet, proceeds netting \$67. The meeting was held at Camp Hill Farm, where L. A. Tanner, Sec. Tres. of the Quebec Hereford Association, conducted a tour of the barns and paddock. A film, "Quality Beef", was shown by Mr. D. J. Macmillan, the local agronomer. Spooner Pond heard a report of a recent rug-making course given by Miss Bruneau, and a sample of the work was shown. A sale of remnants and coin shower for a new baby was held. Cleveland entertained members from Gore branch. A gift was presented to a member who was moving away.

Rouville: Abbotsford had as guest Mr. D. W. Hinkhouse from Bolts Plastics Ltd. Granby, who gave a talk on the manufacturing of plastics. He also gave souvenir salad sets to the members.

Shefford: At Granby Hill each member gave a donation to the Institute of the Blind and the W.I. also gave a similar gift. Mrs. Ossington read a paper on the "Peace Garden" and a white elephant sale made \$8 for the funds. South Roxton entertained at a salad tea for the grandmothers of the community. Two papers were read: "Let Grandmother Help" and "Grandma, Now and Then". Warden members enjoyed a tour through the Waterloo Plywood Mills. A sale of surprise packages was held, a potted plant sent to a shut-in, and a hand-crocheted centerpiece, made and donated by the president, Mrs. H. Jones, realized \$27. \$25 was sent to the new Sherbrooke Hospital.

Sherbrooke: At the official opening of the new Sherbrooke Hospital, Mrs. M. G. Richards, County president and Mrs. W. T. Pearson, past president, represented Sherbrooke County. This county has furnished a children's ward, and two branches, Brompton Road and Milby each furnished a private room. Ascot presented a "History of Ascot" to Brome Historical Society. Prizes in Arithmetic were given to all grades in the Ascot Consolidated School and maple sugar for overseas parcels was donated by Mrs. Austin Church. An article, "How to Fly our Flag", was read. There was a display

of "Grandmother's" possessions, which included very old jewelry, silver spoons, hand-made christening robe, 95 years old and used for four generations, and a teacher's diploma awarded in 1875. A contest on music was won by Mrs. F. Garfait. Two members recently attended the Adult Education Course at Bishop's University. Belvidere had a successful card party. Mrs. Hugh Woodward spoke on "Benefits and Cheer derived from the Sunshine Committee. Brompton Road catered to the Holstein Association Banquet. A tea and sale was held, a food parcel sent overseas, monthly package to a veteran, and cards of sympathy to bereaved families. Several members visited the schools during Education week. Cherry River awarded school prizes to the boy and girl making the most progress during the year. A contest was won by Mrs. Austin Buzzell. Lennoxville had an exhibit of "Grandmother's" possessions in conjunction with their programme for that day. These included a beautiful handmade quilt and old jewelry. A mystery sale was held. A standing silence was observed for the loss of a valued member. Six members were enrolled in an art course to be given in the fall by Miss Campbell. Milby had as their guest the county president, Mrs. M. G. Richards, who gave a talk on "The Aims and Achievements of the W.I." A wool blanket was presented to Miss Phyllis Suitor, a bride-to-be, and two new members were welcomed. At Orford, Mrs. B. Turner, the president, read an article on "Care of Hydrangeas as a House Plant", and Mrs. George Crawford read excerpts of interest from the College Journal. Mrs. Eva Smith gave a humorous reading, "The Wisdom (or Folly) of Saving Clippings for Future Use".

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff sent a box of clothing and food to a family in England. Two members attended the opening of the new Sherbrooke Hospital. Beebe realized \$26.50 from a paper drive, and \$31.60 from a sale of flowers. Donations were: \$20 to the new Sherbrooke



Warden Junior W. I. formed May 26, 1951. Miss Campbell at left, President Joyce Talbot front row left; Vice-president Marjorie Ashton second from left front row; Secretary Barbara Marcotte, back beside Miss Campbell; Treasurer Marion Champeau back right.

Strictly Business — Q. W. I. Board Meeting

Winners of the Q. W. I. scholarships in the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, and the Bursary in the Diploma Course in Agriculture, at the same place, were chosen after hearing the recommendations of the directors of those departments. The MacFarlane Memorial was awarded to Miss Marion Gilbert, Bishop-ton, while the new scholarship, the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial, was won this first year by Miss Margaret Dickson, Ormstown. There were two candidates equally deserving for the Bursary and the decision was made for this year to give the award to both students. These are Mr. F. L. Doyle, Melbourne and Mr. K. R. Steinbach, Sutton. Congratulations and good wishes for future success is extended these young people by the Q. W. I.

Affiliations are to be continued with the U. N. Association in Canada, the Canadian Handicraft Guild and the Montreal Council of Women. Mrs. R. Thomson and Mrs. H. G. Taylor were appointed as representatives to the latter organization, and the provincial convenor of Education, Mrs. Earl Gardiner as Liaison Officer on the Education Committee of the "Council".

Q. W. I. members were urged to support the usual activities of the provincial organization and four more were outlined by Mrs. LeBaron as follows: (1) Each branch a course in First aid and/or Home Nursing. (2) Increased subscriptions to Federated News, at least three copies per branch — president, secretary, publicity convenor. (3) More cultural courses — art, drama,

musical appreciation. (4) Bursary Fund to be established for award in Diploma Course, (At present this is taken from general funds).

The question of pooling fares for official delegates to the Q. W. I. convention was raised and a committee of three was formed to make preliminary investigations and report back to the semi-annual Board meeting in January. Mrs. E. S. Reed was asked to serve as chairman and other members are Mrs. H. Ellard and Mrs. W. B. Holmes.

Branches are asked again to compile their histories and send to the Q. W. I. office for safe keeping. Already some of the older groups have lost some of their early records, others have been destroyed by fire. This should be done while the beginning of W.I. work in this province can still be remembered. The suggestion was made that it would be a good project for your publicity convenor.



The Q. W. I. Executive

Hospital, and \$5 to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. Money for prizes in the Intermediate School was collected from business firms and two members who taught sewing, knitting and art in the school, donated prizes. Hatley had a cookie contest, the members using recipes from the school fair sheet, and prizes were awarded. A rummage sale netted \$19.95 and gifts presented to a retiring teacher and to the principal of the school, who had been an Institute member for 21 years and is now leaving the community. Minton made plans for an exhibit to be shown at the county fair, and a shut-in was remembered with cards and fruit on "Shut-In Sunday". North Hatley paid the branch's share (\$25) to the local scholarship money, and sent help to support a Greek boy. A personal parcel was sent to a lady in England from whom newsy

notes are received and, recently, pictures of the Festival of Britain. Linen was collected for the Cancer Society, and two members are helping at the Health Clinic in June and July. Stanstead North had a short talk on Sweden by one of their members, Mrs. Lemon, a native of that country. It was decided to make the four remaining members of the first Institute charter members. Tomifobia reports only the response to the appeal from Save the Children. Way's Mills. Sewing was done for children whose mother is ill. Two members attended the opening of the new Sherbrooke Hospital and a card shower was given a popular doctor on his 80th birthday.

(Stanstead County, in common with others in this district, furnished a room in the Sherbrooke Hospital).



THE COLLEGE PAGE

La Bonne Entente

Of all the groups who come to Macdonald College during the summer months, those who are with us longest are the students of the French Summer School. For five weeks in the hottest part of the summer, from early in July until early in August, twenty-five or thirty school teachers, men and women, try to forget that their mother tongue is English. While they are here they have as little as possible to do with anyone who cannot or will not speak in French. They read only French newspapers, listen to French records, polish their pronunciation and grammar constantly, all with the ultimate aim of being better teachers of this subject when they get back to their classrooms in September.

The teaching of a language other than the mother tongue requires a special kind of skill, and this teaching is particularly important in a province like Quebec, where proficiency in the second language is such an asset to those whose native language is English. French is, of course, taught as part of the regular course in the School for Teachers, but there just isn't time, during the winter session, to offer the intensive, specialized training that is really necessary. Hence the French Summer School.

In the larger schools in the province, the teaching of French may be done by a teacher who is responsible for the work in all the grades. In the smaller schools that cannot afford to maintain a French specialist, this subject is taught by the regular class teacher. So the French Summer School operates with two broad aims; to train teachers to be specialists in French and its teaching, and to improve the knowledge of French of all teachers of the subject. It was organized by the Department of Education in 1923 and for the first few years was held in Montreal, but since then it has met at Macdonald College. Its operation has been directed by four individuals; Mr. R. E. Raguin until 1936, Mr. C. T. Teakle until 1942, Miss Regina Boucher until 1948, and the present director is Prof. E. H. Yarrill of Bishop's University.

On arrival at the School, each student is given a short written and a short oral test to determine his or her proficiency, and on the basis of these is assigned to some particular group. From then on, most of the instruction

is taken in these groups, though a student who is more proficient in some lines may be in one group for one course and with another group for something else. But whatever group it may be, everything is carried on, even leisure time occupations, in French. The students have a section of their own in the dining room, and their own common room; here all the groups can mingle when the day's studies are over. Entertainments are planned and carried out (in French, of course), guests are welcomed from time to time, and all this adds to experience which will be valuable later on.

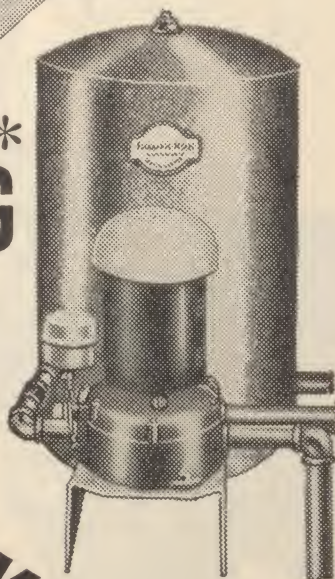
The formal work of the school attacks the problem of teaching the French language by courses in grammar and pronunciation, and proper writing and speaking is developed by intensive work. Teaching methods for the various grades of the schools are studied in detail and practice lessons are taught. Conversational groups meet informally and the "classroom" atmosphere is reduced to a minimum. Phonograph records, film strips, tape recorders and moving pictures are used to the greatest possible extent, and with all these aids it is possible to let the students hear a great variety of French voices. This material, of course, also has an important cultural value which supplements the lectures on French literature which are offered.

The Department of Education is anxious to have as many bilingual teachers as possible, and it is in order to achieve this that the diversified methods in vogue at the French Summer School have been developed. Registration increases each year, and this year's school, with 28 students enrolled under five instructors, is one of the largest yet.



Prof. Yarrill listens in on an informal class in French conversation.

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